

CONTRACT ESCAPES BY A SECRET DOOR.

Friends "On the Inside"
Plan Hogan's Flight
from Blackwell's.

He Boldly Saws a Hole Through
a Wall While Working with
Other Prisoners.

Crawls Through Dons Citizen's Clothes,
Then Finds the Trapdoor
in the Floor.

HAD BEEN MADE SOME TIME AGO.

Dropping to a Hall, He Descends Stairs and
Walks to the Shire, Where an Accom-
plice Rows Him Away in the
Fog—Keeper Suspended.

One of the most dramatic and at the same time carefully planned escapes ever made from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's island was executed some time Monday afternoon by Thomas Hogan, who was serving a five-year sentence for assault. That Hogan had assistance from the outside is evident, and the careful provisions made to enable him to leave the island without exciting suspicion make the police think that equal care has been taken to provide for his escape from the city.

Hogan's escape was made from the broom factory, where he was at work with 133 other men, under the charge of Assistant Keeper W. H. Wheadon. This number of prisoners is much more than is usually trusted to one keeper, and for this reason Wheadon is not so severely blamed by his superiors as he would have been had the number of his charges been less.

That Hogan and all the other men were safe at 2 o'clock is certain, for at that time Keeper Wheadon had them all in his past him so that they could be counted. Two hours later this grand march was repeated, and Hogan was gone. Deputy Warden Coppins at once sent the alarm to Warden Pillsbury, and within twenty minutes all the prisoners were locked up and every guard and keeper was helping in the search which was made of the island.

It was easy to find the way in which Hogan had escaped. The broom shop is on the top floor of a long three-story building separated some distance from the main penitentiary. Hogan was at the end of the room opposite that in which the keeper stood. Hidden behind the other prisoners, it was not hard for him to cut a hole through the thin board partition which separated the work room from the store room. A small saw, such as is used in the manufacture of the brooms, did the work, and Hogan had a hole three feet high and ten inches wide, through which it was easy for him to crawl into the store room.

Arrangements had already been made to enable him to get away with ease after he had once reached the store room. This room opens upon a hall and the door is always kept locked, the key being in the guard's pocket. Hogan's friends had cut a trap door through the floor in one corner of this store room and had fitted it with a cover working on hinges of canvas. Through this door one could drop into the hall of the dormitory, on the floor below. There are no guards in the dormitory nor on the first floor of the building.

This was evidently known to Hogan's friends, and they had arranged to take advantage of it. Hidden in the store room was a suit of clothing. Once Hogan had cut the hole in the partition of the store room his way was clear. Hiding behind the bundles of broom handles he slipped off his convict garb and put on the citizen's clothing. Then he opened the trap door and dropped to the hall of the dormitory. Descending the flight of stairs he walked boldly out of the front door and evidently hurried to some spot already agreed upon, where a friend was waiting with a boat to row him ashore. A heavy fog overhung the river at the time and the police think it likely that the prisoner and his friends had been waiting for just such a day in which to make the attempt. They are confirmed in this belief by the appearance of the trap door, the wood of which seems to have been saved some time ago. Keeper Wheadon was suspended pending an investigation to determine the responsibility for the jail breaking. Wheadon's record as a keeper has hitherto been untarnished. He was appointed last March and had been in charge of the shoe shop. A few days ago, however, Keeper Wilson went away on a vacation and Wheadon was assigned to the broom department. The crime for which Hogan was sentenced on February 8 was committed in December, 1895, when he went into a restaurant at No. 2310 Third avenue and quarreled with a man named Blake. As a policeman entered the place Blake fired at him and wounded him seriously. For this he was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison and Hogan to five in the penitentiary.

STATE BANK NOT CLOSED.
One St. Paul Institution Erroneously Reported as Suspended. Receiver Named for the Allemania.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—Maurice Aurbach, president of the Union National Bank, of this city, has been appointed receiver of the Allemania bank, which suspended yesterday.

The report already published that the State Bank of St. Paul had closed its doors is erroneous. That institution had some difficulty yesterday owing to the general flurry in banking circles, but is in perfectly solvent condition.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 5.—The report that Senators Davis and Nelson have recommended Henry Glertsen, a lawyer of this city, for receiver of the failed Columbia National Bank of Minneapolis, has aroused a great commotion among the depositors in that institution. They have petitioned to the State Bank of St. Paul, asking him to delay action in the matter until they can be heard. In the meantime charges of fraud in the management of the bank are in circulation.

Bank of Illinois Report Ready.
Chicago, Jan. 5.—Receiver McKee, of the National Bank of Illinois, expects to have his preliminary report of the bank's condition ready to forward to the Comptroller tonight. Until the report has been passed upon by his superior officer, Mr. McKee will make none of its details public. The rule regarding ninety days' notice for the withdrawal of deposits is being relaxed at the Dime Savings Bank for needy depositors. The action was taken in view of the recent strengthening of the institution by the assessment of 50 per cent on the stockholders.

Anarchists' Memorial Meeting.
John Most addressed an audience of Anarchists in Clarendon Hall last night, the occasion being a memorial meeting of Anarchists in honor of John New, an Anarchist who died in a German prison recently. Red flags draped in black hung over the platform and Most wore a black suit. William Merrens, who was a friend of Most when the latter ran the Freiheit in London, was also present.

CLOSE RAINES HOTELS.

Building Department to Serve Notices That the Law About Fireproof Buildings Must Be Complied With in Ten Days.

Mayor Strong and Superintendent Constable, of the Building Department, had a conference yesterday about the Raines law "hotels" in small buildings that are not fireproof. The Superintendent said he had decided to serve notice on several of the saloon keepers that unless they complied with the law within ten days he would close their places up.

"Of course," he said, "it is impossible for them to make the necessary alterations in the time specified. Then the matter can be carried to the courts."

The proprietors of Raines hotels have been uneasy for some time lest the law with reference to fireproof buildings might be put into effect. Many of the Raines hotels would be confronted by a serious problem if the latent law were suddenly enforced.

The manager of Steve Brodie's "hotel" said last night that they were in no fear of what might be done. "It looks very queer to me," he said, "that the law is not also applied to some of the real hotels."

"I can see only ruin ahead for me if this law is enforced," said the proprietor of Cross's Hotel, at No. 75 Eleventh avenue. "I don't know what would become of me if I were suddenly told that I must comply with that law," said M. L. Finnelly, of the Garden Hotel, at Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue. The building he occupies is a frame structure.

New Disease for Horses.

A peculiar disease, which is puzzling the veterinary surgeons, has made its appearance among the horses in the stables of Tisham & Hornam's Breeding Company, Stapleton, S. L. Four valuable horses have already succumbed to it, and many others are afflicted with the disease.

Houses Wrecked by an Earthquake.
Oaxaca, Mexico, Jan. 5.—A severe earthquake is reported from the southern part of the State and along the Pacific coast. At Acapulco the shock destroyed several houses and three persons were injured by falling walls.

Second Hearing ON THE CHARTER.

Municipal Assembly and Finance Chapters to Be Discussed.

Greater New York Commission to Meet in the City Hall To-day.

Arguments Against Two Legislative Bodies to Be Advanced by Many.

ONE MORE CHAPTER MADE PUBLIC.

The Dock Board, with Which It Deals, May Set Apart Piers for the Recreation of the Public.

The second public hearing of the Greater New York Commission will be given in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall to-day, beginning at 1 o'clock. The subjects on which arguments will be heard are contained in the drafted chapters on "Municipal Assembly" and "Finance."

Among those who will probably appear to oppose the provisions of the chapter on the Municipal Assembly, are Dorman B.

Eaton, James McKeen, president of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and representatives of the Reform Club, of the Council of Good Government clubs, of the City Club and of the Independent and Municipal League.

Mr. Eaton will contend that the Assembly should consist of a single body of not more than eighty members, one-half of whom should be elected from the city at large; that the terms of the members should be six years, those first elected to be so classified that the terms of one-third of them will expire every two years; and all their successors should be elected for the term of six years; that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Wants Strong for Mayor.
It is also urged by Mr. Eaton that Mayor Strong should be made the Mayor of the new city, his term to be extended two years for that purpose, and that all subsequent Mayors should not be elected by the citizens, but by the members of the Municipal Assembly, choosing one of its members who has served for two years or more.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

SECOND HEARING ON THE CHARTER.

Municipal Assembly and Finance Chapters to Be Discussed.

Greater New York Commission to Meet in the City Hall To-day.

Arguments Against Two Legislative Bodies to Be Advanced by Many.

ONE MORE CHAPTER MADE PUBLIC.

The Dock Board, with Which It Deals, May Set Apart Piers for the Recreation of the Public.

The second public hearing of the Greater New York Commission will be given in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall to-day, beginning at 1 o'clock. The subjects on which arguments will be heard are contained in the drafted chapters on "Municipal Assembly" and "Finance."

Among those who will probably appear to oppose the provisions of the chapter on the Municipal Assembly, are Dorman B.

Eaton, James McKeen, president of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and representatives of the Reform Club, of the Council of Good Government clubs, of the City Club and of the Independent and Municipal League.

Mr. Eaton will contend that the Assembly should consist of a single body of not more than eighty members, one-half of whom should be elected from the city at large; that the terms of the members should be six years, those first elected to be so classified that the terms of one-third of them will expire every two years; and all their successors should be elected for the term of six years; that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Wants Strong for Mayor.
It is also urged by Mr. Eaton that Mayor Strong should be made the Mayor of the new city, his term to be extended two years for that purpose, and that all subsequent Mayors should not be elected by the citizens, but by the members of the Municipal Assembly, choosing one of its members who has served for two years or more.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Eaton, James McKeen, president of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and representatives of the Reform Club, of the Council of Good Government clubs, of the City Club and of the Independent and Municipal League.

Mr. Eaton will contend that the Assembly should consist of a single body of not more than eighty members, one-half of whom should be elected from the city at large; that the terms of the members should be six years, those first elected to be so classified that the terms of one-third of them will expire every two years; and all their successors should be elected for the term of six years; that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Wants Strong for Mayor.
It is also urged by Mr. Eaton that Mayor Strong should be made the Mayor of the new city, his term to be extended two years for that purpose, and that all subsequent Mayors should not be elected by the citizens, but by the members of the Municipal Assembly, choosing one of its members who has served for two years or more.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Mr. Eaton will also contend that the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker, and that nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate, to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

Features to Which Superintendent Jasper Objects.
I am opposed to the provision in the Greater New York charter that decentralizes the control of the educational side of the school system. It would be practically a return to the old plan of having ward trustees, except that there would be five boroughs instead of a certain number of wards. There is little difference that I can see between having a board of ward trustees select teachers and order transfers and placing the same authority in the hands of a board of borough superintendents named by a borough board of education. A better plan, I think, would be to extend the present New York plan over the Greater New York. Have a central body make up the eligible list of teachers from which selections for all the schools of Greater New York must be made. Then let transfers be made in accordance with merit and length of service. There would then be an incentive for teachers to do their best work and to remain in the service. I cannot see why Brooklyn or Staten Island or Long Island City should enjoy the privilege of having a different system from Manhattan. This island's population is as diversified now as will be that of Greater New York. Between the Polish Hebrews in the Tenth Ward and the pupils of uptown schools, we have as great divergence in classes as we can have when the city's lines are extended. There is no reason why Brooklyn should not adopt our system. About 60 per cent of the school period can be used as principals direct. In schools where the foreign element prevails more time is given to English than to mathematics, because the pupils are more in need of instruction in our language. I am opposed to making a sliding scale of wages in accordance with localities. Teachers in a brown-stone district deserve no more pay than teachers on the East Side or beyond the Harlem.—JOHN JASPER, Superintendent of Public Schools.



or rebuild the piers set apart so as to provide a platform or upper story, the ap-
proach thereto to be constructed